

**SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE FOUND
IN *CRAZY RICH ASIANS* MOVIE**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree in Department of English Education**

by

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APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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Aproved to be Examined by Consultant

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Muamaroh, Ph. D.', with a stylized flourish above it.

Muamaroh, Ph. D.

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SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE FOUND IN *CRAZY RICH ASIANS* MOVIE




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The writer



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SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE FOUND IN CRAZY RICH ASIANS MOVIE

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis kalimat tanya yang terdapat dalam film Crazy Rich Asians. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis kalimat tanya, mendeskripsikan jenis kalimat tanya yang paling sering muncul, dan menjelaskan padanan terjemahan kalimat tanya yang terdapat dalam film Crazy Rich Asians. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah film Crazy Rich Asians dan subtitle. Data penelitian ini berupa kalimat tanya yang terdapat pada Crazy Rich Asians dan subtitle. Pengumpulan datanya menggunakan analisis dokumentasi. Peneliti menemukan 219 data kalimat tanya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, pertama, dari 219 data kalimat tanya, 74 (33,78%) termasuk Yes/No question, 71 data (32,42%) termasuk WH-interrogative question (who, why, what, where, how, which), 50 (22,83%) termasuk declarative question, 12 (5,47%) data milik tags question, 6 (2,73%) milik rhetorical question, dan 6 (2,73%) termasuk alternative question. Kedua, dari data yang dianalisis menunjukkan bahwa data kalimat tanya yang paling dominan adalah yes/no question dengan 74 data (33,78%). Terakhir, Dari 219 data yang dianalisis, 197 data (89,95%) termasuk terjemahan yang sepadan dan 22 atau 10,04% data termasuk terjemahan tidak-setara.

Kata kunci: *terjemahan interogatif, kalimat interogatif, kesepadanan terjemahan*

Abstract

This research focuses on analyzing the interrogative sentences found in Crazy Rich Asians movie. The aims of this research are to explain the types of interrogative sentences, to describe the most frequent type of interrogative sentence, and to explain the equivalent of translation of interrogative sentence found in Crazy Rich Asians movie. This research applies descriptive qualitative method. The source of the data of this research is Crazy Rich Asians movie and its subtitle. The data of this study are interrogative sentences found in Crazy Rich Asians and its subtitle. This research use documentation analysis to collect the data. The researcher found 219 data of interrogative sentences. The results of the research show that, firstly, From 219 data of interrogative sentence, there are 74 (33,78%) belongs to Yes/No questions, 71 data (32,42%) belongs to WH-interrogative questions (who, why, what, where, how, which), 50 (22,83%) belongs to declarative questions, 12 (5,47%) data belongs to Tag-questions, 6 (2,73%) belongs to rhetorical questions, and 6 (2,73%) belongs to alternative questions. Secondly, from the analzed data show that the most dominant data of interrogative sentences are yes/no question with 74 with 33,78%. Lastly, From 219 analyzed data, 197 data or 89,95% belongs to equivalent translation and 22 or 10,04% data belongs to non-equivalent translation.

Keywords: interrogative translation, interrogative sentence, equivalent of translation

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is an important thing that must be mastered by humans. Communication is a process of transferring information verbal or non-verbal. Verbal is when we speak to other people, when this happens the information are transferred from one to another orally. The

transferring information said to be successful if the speaker and the listener understand the language that used by the speaker. Non-verbal is when someone transfers information with written text or others.

Nowadays, there are so many kinds of media communication such as, newspapers, advertisements, radio, magazines, telephones, letters, posters, television, internet etc. People can get information from those media which mentioned earlier. Internet, social media such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, blog, etc. is the media that common used by the people to get information or shared the information. Movie, drama, and advertisement are also the kinds of media communication.

There are so many movies in the world, also there are different kinds of language that used in the movie. Sometimes, we do not understand the language of the movie that we watch, this is the time when we need a subtitle. Subtitles are written version of dialogue or conversation which usually occurs in the film. Hasaanpour (2012), explains “subtitling is a written translation of the language that spoken in the movie or television program from the source language into the target language used by the audients of the television programs or the movies, usually subtitling appearing in two lines at the bottom of the movie and television program along with the dialogue or the narration in the source language.”

Nowadays, subtitle is sometime not only appearing on the television programs and films, but also in the advertisements, music videos, or tutorials that we can easily find in the internet. One of the simplest ways to learn different language is using subtitled movie. We can learn how to pronounce English words by seeing the subtitle provided in the movie. Usually, in the foreign movie is completed by subtitle. Subtitle cannot exist if there are no conversations. Conversation composed of a sentences. There are some types of sentences in subtitling such as declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and exclamatory sentence.

In this modern life globalization is one of the causes that affect so many aspects in the world. How people speak, how people dress, or how people socialize. When globalization happens, interpreting is very important. Arjona in Nababan (1997:87) says that “interpreting is transffering the oral message in crossing cultural and communication (language)”. Nababan (1997:86) said that interpreting is also process of transferring the message. Interpreting helps people to understand different languages. Interpreting is used in many aspects in our life, entertainment, business, education, etc. In entertainment the most mass media that use language is movie. There are so many conversations happen in only one movie. Furthermore, there are so many fans of movie. But, not everyone understands the language from the movie

that they watch, especially foreign movie produce by different country which uses different language. For example, Hollywood, Hollywood is one of the biggest producers of a movie in the world. They produce so many movies also they use English in their movie. Not everyone in the world understand English, this is when interpreting is important.

Sapir in Basnet said that (1980:13), Edwards Sapir has said ‘language is a guide to social reality’. It means that human needs language or human can use language to communicate to other people to express their feeling or to tell what they want to say. To communicate with other people, first, people should understand the language that used by other people. However, there might be people only speak in one language. For an example, many Indonesians only use Indonesian to communicate among them and they cannot use English to communicate to other people. Therefore they need subtitle to understand the movie which uses English. In this time, where translators are needed.

Ginory and Scimone (1995:11) stated that “translation is the process of transferring a text from a language into another in written form. The origin language is called source language (SL), while the the language a text to be transferred is called target language (TL).” Translators who write the subtitle from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) must understand what the messages or ideas from the source language and transfer it into target language to make good translation. Nida in Sutopo and Candra (1976:1) “Translation consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning, and second in term of style.” That is why translators must have the basic knowledge about the source language so they are able to deliver the message into target language.

In this research the writer used a subtitle found in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie as data source. The data that used in this research is interrogative sentences that found in the movie subtitle. The writer chose *Crazy Rich Asians* movie as a data source because this movie is the first Hollywood movie with modern setting that use Asian actors and actresses for the entire role in that movie. This movie also got huge popularity and fans all around the world. The writer also interested with the culture shows in this movie.

There are four types of sentence, declarative, exclamatory, interrogative, and imperative. In this research, the writer interested in analyzing the interrogative sentence found in the movie. The writer found many types of interrogative sentence from the movie, for example:

SL: “May I help you?”

TL: “Ada yang bisa dibantu?”

From the example above, the sentence belongs to *Yes/No Questions*. This is because the sentence starts with an auxiliary verb “*May*” in the beginning of the sentence “*May I help you?*”. This is clearly point that the sentence requires an answer yes or no. Then, the translation is equivalent because the message transferred from source language into target language does not change. Although, the word “*I*” is not clearly translated into “*Saya*” in Indonesian, it does not reduce the message from the source language.

SL: “I mean, who doesn’t know who they are?”

TL: “Memangnya siapa yang tak kenal mereka?”

From the example above, the sentence belongs to *WH Questions*. This is because the sentence using WH-questions “*Who*” to starts the question in “*who doesn’t know who they are?*”. Then, the translation is equivalent because the message transferred from source language into target language does not change. The sentence “*I mean*” is not clearly translated into “*Maksud saya*” in Indonesian does not affect the message that conveyed.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer interested and decided to study about interrogative sentence found in the *Crazy Rich Asians* movie. Furthermore, the writer conducts a research entitled *Subtitling Analysis of Interrogative Sentence Found In Crazy Rich Asians Movie*.

2. METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative study. The object of this research are interrogative sentences found in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie. The writer analyzes the data using theory of interrogative sentence by Greenbaum (2002) and equivalent by Mona Baker (1992). There are 219 data found in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie. The writer uses descriptive analysis as the technique to analyze the data in this study. Holandiah (2013:185), explains that in order to avoid bias and inconsistency data, it is necessary to add two or more raters. The data of this research were assessed by two raters. They are Ms. IKH and Ms. VW.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Research Finding

3.1.1 Type of Interrogative Sentence in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie

The writer found six types of interrogative sentences from the movie. The writer chooses one data each type as an example. Here the complete analysis:

Yes/No question

The writer found 74 data belong to this type.

SL : Is there a problem? (002/CRA/2018/SL002/TL002)

TL : *Ada masalah?*

The datum above belongs to yes-no question with positive question. It is because, the question above only requires *yes* or *no* as an answer. The sentence “Is there a problem?” is started by to be “Is” and ended by question mark (?). From the analysis above, it is clearly show that the datum belongs to yes-no question.

WH-interrogative question

The writer found 71 data belong to this type.

SL : Who is that? B185/CRA/2018/SL185/TL185)

TL : *Siapa itu?*

The datum above belongs to WH-interrogative question. It is because, the sentence uses WH-interrogative question “who” to start the question in “Who is that?”. So, it is clearly show that the sentence belongs to WH-interrogative question.

Declarative question

The writer found 51 data belong to this type.

SL : Nothing? (005/CRA/2018/SL005/TL005)

TL : *Tidak ada apapun?*

The datum above belongs to the fifth type, that is declarative question. The reason is, because in this sentence does not show interrogative sentence structure other than a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence. This sentence has declarative sentence form, but it pronounced with an increase in the intonation of the sound just like an interrogative sentence. Besides, the sentence “Nothing?” expresses surprise and asks for verification just like yes/no question. It is concluded that this data belongs to declarative question.

Alternative question

The writer found 6 data belong to this type.

SL : Is this a church or a paddy field? (182/CRA/2018/SL182/TL182)

TL : *Ini gereja atau sawah?*

The datum above belongs to alternative question. The sentence provides two alternative answers. It can be seen in “Is this a church or a paddy field?”, there are two alternative answers between “Is this a church” or “a paddy field?”. It is clearly show that interrogative sentence must be choose one between two alternative answers.

Tags question

SL : That’s what it is, isn’t it? (011/CRA/2018/SL011/TL011)

TL : *Itu maksud ucapanmu ‘kan?*

The datum above belongs to the third type, that is Tag question. It is so, because this yes-no question contain two parts. The first is statement and the second part is the question which expects agreement with the statement. The sentence “That’s what it is, isn’t it?” consists of two parts. First the statement “That’s what it is” then, the question which expects an agreement with the statement, “isn’t it?”. The first part is in the negative form. So, the question in the second part is in positive form. This fact prove that the datum above belongs to tag question.

Rhetorical question

The writer found 6 data belong to this type.

SL : Don’t you wanna see where I grew up? (013/CRA/2018/SL013/TL013)

TL : *Kau tak mau melihat tempatku tumbuh besar?*

The datum above belongs to Rhetorical question. Because, the question does not expect a reply. Also, the question is a forceful statement. It can be seen in the “Don’t you wanna see where I grew up?” the words “Don’t you” in the question is in negative form, so it has positive force. It is show that the datum above belongs to Rhetorical question.

3.1.2 The Most Frequent Interrogative Sentence in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie

In the data analysis, the writer analyzed the type of interrogative sentence found in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie. From 219 data of interrogative sentence, there are 74 data or 33,78% belongs to Yes/No questions (yes/no question with **tense** auxiliary, yes/no question with **do** auxiliary, yes/no question with **modal** auxiliary), 71 data or 32,42% belongs to WH-interrogative questions (4 data or 1,82% belongs to **who**, 9 data or 4,10% belongs to **why**, 39 data or 17,80% belongs to **what**, 2 data or 0,91% belongs to **where**, 16 data or 7,30% belongs to **how**, 1 data or 0,45% belongs to **which**), 50 data or 22,83% belongs to declarative questions, 12 data or 5,47% data belongs to Tag-questions, 6 data or 2,73% belongs to rhetorical questions, and 6 data or 2,73% belongs to alternative questions.

In conclusion, from the preceded percentages show that yes/no questions is the most dominant. It is because, the speakers want to get yes/no answer only from the listeners.

3.1.3 Equivalent Translation of *Crazy Rich Asians* movie and Its Subtitle

Equivalent of translation are divided into two, namely equivalent subtitle and non equivalent subtitle.

Equivalent subtitle

The researcher found 197 data or 89,95% of equivalent subtitle.

SL : May I help you? (001/CRA/2018/SL001/TL001)

TL : *Ada yang bisa dibantu?*

Based on assessment by raters, both raters (R1 and R2) agree that the datum above belongs to equivalent translation. It is so, because the datum “May I help you?” is translated correctly into “*Ada yang bisa dibantu?*” in TL. Eventhough the word “I” is not clearly translated into “Saya” in TL, it does not change the message that conveyed. It is concluded that the datum above belongs to equivalent subtitle.

Non-equivalent subtitle

The researcher found 22 data or 10,04% of non-equivalent subtitle.

SL : Mummy? See what I made for bunny? (036/CRA/2018/SL036/TL036)

TL : *Ibu, lihat maksudku?*

Based on assessment by raters, both raters (R1 and R2) agree that the datum above belongs to non-equivalent subtitle. It is so because, the meaning of target language is not suitable with the source language. It can be seen that the datum “Mummy? See what I made for bunny?” has been not equivalent with the TL “*Ibu, lihat maksudku?*” the datum are not translated correctly into the TL. Actually, the datum should be translated “*Ibu? Lihat apa yang aku buat untuk kelinci?*” in the TL. The alternative translation of this datum is “*Ibu? Lihat apa yang aku buat untuk kelinci?*”. Therefore, it is concluded that the datum belongs to non-equivalent subtitle.

3.2 Discussion

Based on the analysis above, the writer is in line with Greenbaum’s theory about the type of interrogative sentences. The writer found there were 219 data of interrogative sentences found in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie. Those 219 data divided into six types of interrogative sentences, based on Greenbaum’s theory. The results of the research show that, firstly, From 219 data of interrogative sentence, there are 74 data or 33,78% belongs to Yes/No questions (yes/no question with **tense** auxiliary, yes/no question with **do** auxiliary, yes/no question with **modal** auxiliary), 71 data or 32,42% belongs to WH-interrogative questions (**who, why, what, where, how, which**), 50 data or 22,83% belongs to declarative questions, 12 data or 5,47% data belongs to Tag-questions, 6 data or 2,73% belongs to rhetorical questions, and 6 data or 2,73% belongs to alternative questions. The most frequent interrogative sentence in this movie is yes/no question.

The second finding shows that, the equivalent subtitle and non-equivalent subtitle is divided based on the closest naturalness of the message between source language and target language.

The findings of this research give another classifications of the sentence type. This research classifies the interrogative sentence into six types, namely; yes/no question, WH-interrogative question, tag question, rhetorical question, declarative question, and alternative question. Then, the writer classifies yes/no question into three groups based on the auxiliaries used in the beginning of the sentence, namely; yes-no question with tense auxiliary, yes/no question with do auxiliary, and yes/no question with modal auxiliary. Furthermore, the writer also classifies the WH-interrogative question into six categories, namely; who, why, what, where, how, which, and how. It is followed by tag questions, rhetorical questions, declarative questions, and alternative questions. This classifications enrich the findings of the earlier studies.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results o the research in the previous chapter, the writer draws conclusion:

There are six types of interrogative sentences found in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie and its subtitle, namely; yes/no question, WH-interrogative question, tag question, rhetorical question, declarative question, and alternative question. From 219 data of interrogative sentence, there are 74 data or 33,78% belongs to Yes/No questions (35 data or 15,98% belongs to yes/no question with **tense** auxiliary, 28 data or 12,78% belongs to yes/no question with **do** auxiliary, 11 data or 5,02% belongs to yes/no question with **modal** auxiliary), 71 data or 32,42% belongs to WH-interrogative questions (4 data or 1,82% belongs to **who**, 9 data or 4,10% belongs to **why**, 39 data or 17,80% belongs to **what**, 2 data or 0,91% belongs to **where**, 16 data or 7,30% belongs to **how**, 1 data or 0,45% belongs to **which**), 50 data or 22,83% belongs to declarative questions, 12 data or 5,47% data belongs to Tag-questions, 6 data or 2,73% belongs to rhetorical questions, and 6 data or 2,73% belongs to alternative questions.

In the data analysis, the writer analyzed the type of interrogative sentence found in *Crazy Rich Asians* movie. In conclusion, from the preceded percentages from the first point of the conclusion show that yes/no questions is the most dominant with 74 data or 33,78%. It is because, the speakers want to get yes/no answer only from the listeners.

The equivalence of the data is divided into two, that is equivalent subtitle and non-equivalent subtitle. From 219 found by the writer, there are 197 data or 89,95% belongs to equivalent translation and 22 data or 10,04% data belongs to non-equivalent translation.

From the proceeded percentages, the data dominated by equivalent translation. In conclusion, the translation of interrogative sentence from *Crazy Rich Asians* movie and its subtitle is an equivalent translation.

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